

Disney's THE
LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

29

FREE
Cartoon
Strips



£1.40

South Africa R7.95,
Malta CML5

Grapevine

Hi there!

Did you know that one species of African male moth can drink 600 times his own body weight in three hours? Wow! He sucks up water, takes the salt from it, then squirts the excess salt out in jets. When he mates with a female he passes her the salt. She passes it on to her eggs. It's a great system because their caterpillars eat leaves which don't have enough salt, so they need to start life 'ready salted'!

Write to:
Kim,
The Lion King
PO Box 1
Bathurst, NSW 491.



WAGGLE WALTZ

Have you heard about the honeybees' Waggle Dance? It's bee-rilient! Worker bees fly round the countryside looking for food. When they find some they go back to the hive to tell their friends where it is. To do this they run round in circles on the honeycomb, wagging their bodies. The direction of the wagging tells the other bees where the food is. How fast they waggle tells them how far away it is! Isn't it clever? Gives me a real buzz!



Kim

Why do all the
skinkies climb
the tree?
Because the dog
was after its bone!
Louise Bradley,
age 7



Russel Sertan, age 15

I love to read my Lion King
He's full of games and fun.
I like to find the hidden things
And show them to my Mum.
I enjoy all the drawings
But I'm not very clever.
I'll keep on having my Lion King
I think it's the best thing ever.
Daniel Richards, age 6



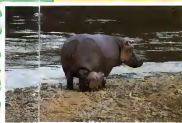
FIENDISH FISH

I'm glad anstrutts don't swim. I'd hate to bump into a cookiecutter shark underwater! They're horrible. They attach themselves to large fish by sucking hard with their lips. Then they drive their teeth into the flesh of their victims. As they dig their teeth in, they twist their bodies like a screwdriver to get a bigger bite. Grrr! They were given the name cookiecutter because they take neat, cookie-shaped bites.



OBEYDENT HIPPOS

You don't want Mrs Hippo as your mum. She's one of the strictest mothers in the world! Her kids must be good all the time, even when they're playing. If they walk faster than her she thinks they're being naughty. Can you believe it? To tell her kids off, Mrs Hippo butts them with her head and pushes them over. How painful! She only stops butting them when they are very sorry. Then she licks and spoils them again.



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FREE IN PART 30

A wonderful wildlife scene
with your first set of
rub-down animal
transfers to place on it!



7 Drawings
1 Rub-down
100 Stickers
100 Stickers
100 Stickers
100 Stickers
100 Stickers
100 Stickers

W
A
T
C
H
OUT FOR
There are three monkeys
fooling about in this
magazine. Can you find
them all?

SIMBA'S WORLD

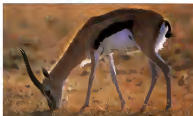
THESE GRACEFUL, GOAT-SIZED ANTELOPES EAT, SLEEP, MATE AND GIVE BIRTH ON THE OPEN PLAINS OF EAST AFRICA. THEY MUST KEEP A CONSTANT LOOKOUT FOR A WHOLE RANGE OF CLEVER PREDATORS.

Thomson's Gazelles

Gazelles are small- to medium-sized antelopes with slender legs and long necks. They are graceful and fast moving and mostly live in dry, open country. Both males and females usually have horns. The female has short, pointed ones and the male has long, ridged horns which curve backwards and up.

Thomson's gazelles, which are nicknamed Tommys, are easy to spot, because they have a thick, black stripe along their light brown sides. Their white rear end is outlined in black and the short tail has a black tip. Their face is brown with a light stripe running from the base of the horns to the narrow muzzle and a dark stripe along the side of the nose.

Tommys are grazers so they need to spend several hours a day feeding and drinking in order to get enough nourishment. They often have to travel miles and miles to find enough to eat.



GAZELLESPEAK

Tommys live together in groups which move and feed side by side. They keep in touch with body gestures, such as tail flicking and head tossing, by calling and by leaving smelly messages made by their glands, dung and urine.

A SHORT GREENS
Tommys eat short grasses and herbs. During the dry season they have to travel great distances to find food and water.

BAFFLING BOUNCES

Tommys and other gazelles sometimes break into a run and then leap straight up into the air, with their legs held stiffly. Then they hit the ground with all four feet and bounce up into the air again. They can do several of these bounces in a row. Sometimes it looks as if they are just playing but they also do it when they are being chased by a predator.

When a Tommy makes stiff-legged bounces like this, it may be signaling to a predator, "Don't bother chasing me. I'm fit and fast and I've seen you."

FACT FILE

THOMSON'S GAZELLE

Gazella thomsoni

SIZE: The male grows to a length of about 110cm with 43cm-long horns. The female is about 105cm long and has horns up to 15cm long.

RANGE: It lives in the grasslands and dry bush of Kenya, Tanzania and Sudan.

DIET: Mainly short grasses.

YOUNG: One young, sometimes twice a year.

LIFESPAN: About 10 years.

The dark patches below a Tommy's eye are glands which contain a thick, black liquid. When it wants to stake out its territory, the male opens one of these glands, pushes the tip of a grass stalk or plant shoot into the gland and smears it with its smelly mucus.



BOUNDARY DISPUTES

When a herd of Tommys stays put in the same area for some time, senior males claim a patch of ground for themselves. They try to keep as many females inside their patch as they can so that they can mate with them. Like many other kinds of gazelles, male Tommys are very concerned about holding on to their territories.

Each male's territory is about 1-5 hectares in size and its boundaries are marked with piles of the owner's dung. The dung is sprayed with urine and a chain of smelly paste is smeared on the grass tips. The males argue with their neighbours every day.

Often a male will stand at his boundary and toss his horns back until a neighbouring male notices him. Then they will push and shove each other with their horns several times, then start grazing, face to face.

Finally, the two males will turn their backs on each other and make their way back to the centre of their territories. These fights seem to be a way of announcing the exact position of the boundaries.

✓ WHEN BATTLES
Boundary disputes between senior males start when the gazelles jump at each other, with their front legs spread out. They lower their heads and clash horns, near the base. Then they push hard against each other for a few seconds, jump back and clash horns once again.

SPEEDY GETAWAY

Many predators, such as cheetahs, lions, hunting dogs and hyenas are strong enough to bring down and kill Tommys. But these small gazelles use their remarkable speed and agility to get away. To escape from cheetahs they must get a good headstart as cheetahs can run faster than them. Cheetahs can only keep up their top speed for a short time, but slower-moving hunting dogs can run for much longer, especially when they're working together in a pack. The Tommy finally slows down because it's exhausted and the hunting dogs catch up.

LEAP AND DODGE

Tommys can bound along at 72km per hour. They can also change direction incredibly fast to dodge big hunters such as lions.

✓ STILL AS A STATUE

A newborn calf spends much of its time lying down in the grass. Its body goes off almost no odour for the first few weeks, so if it keeps very still, it has a good chance of not being spotted by a predator.

OUT OF SIGHT

Most babies are born during the rainy season, when there is plenty of grass for them to hide in. When the mother is ready to give birth, she moves away from the herd.

As soon as the baby is born, she eats the birth sac. She encourages the newborn calf to stand straightaway and only lets it feed from her for 2-3 minutes at a time. If it suckled for longer, both the baby and the mother would become easy targets for nearby predators.



SIMBA SAYS

Did you know that gazelles can swivel their ears right round to pick up sounds from behind? Pretty useful, I suppose, with so many hungry cheetahs and hunting dogs on the prowl.



WOW!

This stretch of grassland doesn't seem to have any good hiding places for a newborn gazelle. But look closely among the low clumps of plants. Can you see a small brown head in the middle of one of them? The baby's mud-coloured coat makes it surprisingly difficult to spot. The picture above shows the gazelle's hiding place, close-up.



© Louisa at Getty Images Ltd

It was breakfast time and Pumbaa was rummaging about in a bush, searching for fat caterpillars. He had found seven on just one leaf, but he could still hear his stomach rumbling with hunger.

"Mmm!" he muttered to himself. "Those were quite nice and creamy. Now I fancy a crunchy mouthful. Aha! A stone! Must be something crunchy under there."

He bounded over to investigate a smooth, white, stone-shaped object near a tree stump. He pushed it with his hoof and it began to roll away from him. Pumbaa did a neat sweep with a back leg and stopped it rolling away.

"Hey! Lazybones!" he shouted to Timon and Simba,

who were still warming themselves in the morning sun. "How about a game of luck-the-stone before breakfast?"

As he pulled back his front leg to aim a kick in their direction, Simba leapt up and roared, "STOP!"

The next thing Pumbaa knew, Simba had screeched to a halt in a

cloud of dust and had shouldered him away from the stone, knocking him off balance.

"OK, OK!" spluttered the warthog, as he righted himself. "I'm sorry I can now see that you're not a lazybones. In

fact, I can now see that you're the savannah king of speed. But why spoil the game to prove it, pal?"

"You've got me wrong, Pumbaa," explained Simba, pointing to the stone. "I was only trying to stop you besking the egg."

Mummy Pumbaa Part 1

"Egg-sactly what are you talking about Simba?" asked Timon, who'd just joined them. "We can only see a big stone, can't we, Pumbaa?"

Pumbaa nodded but Simba pointed to the stone again.

"This egg-shaped thing is an egg!" he grinned.

Timon stretched out a paw and poked it. "Yeah! It's a bit too smooth for a stone, I suppose, but it must be as tough as Pumbaa's skull!"

Pumbaa ignored Timon's insult and put his snout right up to the egg.

"What's inside, Simba?"

"Don't know. Could be a croc."

Pumbaa charged backwards, as if a mosquito had stung him on the nose, and Timon scrambled after him.

Simba laughed at the startled look on their faces. "It could be a chick

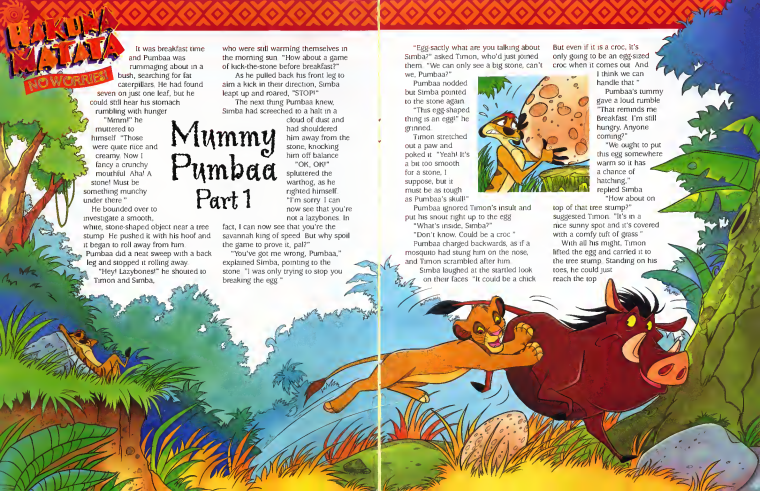
But even if it is a croc, it's only going to be an egg-sized croc when it comes out. And I think we can handle that."

Pumbaa's tummy gave a loud rumble. "That reminds me. Breakfast. I'm still hungry. Anyone coming?"

"We ought to put this egg somewhere warm so it has a chance of hatching," replied Simba.

"How about on top of that tree stump?" suggested Timon. "It's in a nice sunny spot and it's covered with a comfy tuft of grass."

With all his might, Timon lifted the egg and carried it to the tree stump. Standing on his toes, he could just reach the top.





He put the egg in the middle of the grassy tuft and the three friends arranged to meet back at the stump after they'd found themselves some breakfast.

Pumbaa spotted a trail of ants and squeezed himself between some bushes to Hoover them up. But once he'd had a few mouthfuls, he lost interest. He slumped down on his belly and realized that his mind wasn't really on the job of finding breakfast. Instead, he was thinking about the egg.

"I found the egg," he told himself, "so it's up to me to make sure that it - whatever it is - comes out OK. I know Simba and Timon said that the tree stump was a good place for it, but what if one of those pesky eagles flies by and sees my gleaming white egg. SWOOP! GRAB! PECK! SLURP! Ugh!" Pumbaa cleared his throat and said, "On second thoughts, I'm not really hungry any more." Then he reversed out of the bushes and trotted back to the stump. The egg was still there, but the slump was no longer in the sun.

Pumbaa thought for a moment. Then he put his face right up to the top of the stump and slowly rolled the egg to the edge, using one of his curved tusks. He picked up the egg gently in his mouth and walked over to an ant mound that was in full sunshine. Pumbaa eased himself into a sitting position against the ant mound, then put the egg down to rest on his warm fat tum.

Pumbaa sat there, as still as the tree stump but happy with his new job of egg warmer. After a while, he could feel a rather sharp stone digging into his bottom, but he didn't dare shift, in case the egg rolled off.

At last, Simba and Timon returned and were surprised to see Pumbaa sitting in a rather uncomfortable position.

"Are you OK, hog?" asked Timon. "Or is this a cool new way of taking a rest?"

Pumbaa did not answer him and when the friends came closer they could see why he was sitting so still. The warthog started to explain that he was trying to keep the egg warm when suddenly a loud cracking sound came from the egg. A jagged line was running across the smooth surface of the egg and something dark was poking out of a small hole in the middle.

The three friends watched as the hole grew bigger and the hatching creature pushed and heaved.

A few minutes later, they could make out a flat, grey beak, two large eyes and a head covered with speckled brown feathers - then out tumbled an ostrich chick with a fan of spiky feathers covering its little fat body.

"Phew!" cried Timon, who was relieved to see that it was not a baby crocodile after all.

"At least it's not going to mistake you for a meal, Pumbaa!" Simba giggled.

But Pumbaa, who was becoming cross-eyed trying to watch the new arrival, didn't even hear the meerkat. The chick stretched its tiny wings a few times and then started to stagger towards Pumbaa's face.

It stumbled, then started to slide down Pumbaa's tum, head first. "Mummeeee! Help!" a little voice piped up.

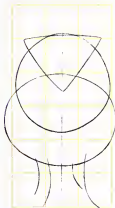
Simba and Timon burst out laughing. "Hey, Pumbaa," teased the young lion, "congratulations on becoming a mum. This junior ostrich thinks you're his mother!"

NEXT WEEK:
PUMBAA TRIES HIS HAND
AT MOTHERHOOD



Get Drawing

Pumbaa face on



Draw an oval shape for the body, a slightly egg-shaped circle for his head and a triangle for his cheeks. Use the grid to help you draw these shapes the right size. Add four curved lines for his legs.



Draw his ears, eyes and eyebrows, then add two curves for the corners of his mouth. From these points draw his tusks and join them to make the top of his mouth. Add the bottom of his mouth. Draw the tail and shapes for his legs.



Draw a triangular shape for his snout and circles for the nostrils. Add the thick skin at the base of his tusks and wrinkles over his snout. Pop in his single tooth and add lines inside and below the mouth. Then draw in hairy lines on the belly and chest.



Draw details for the cheeks, puffy eyes, tusks, spiky hair and bushy tail. Add neat little hoofs and rub out the construction lines to complete your drawing.



Get Making



Zoetrope

Before the days of television, children and adults used to play with a toy that made drawings appear to come to life. This toy was called a zoetrope. Follow the steps and make one.

HOW IT WORKS

That's animation!

Each of the 12 slots reveals each of the 12 pictures for only a fraction of a second. This is just long enough to see the picture, but not long enough to forget it before the next one arrives. The next picture has a slight change, but you don't see it as a different picture because it's so similar to the last one – what you see is the same character moving.

YOU WILL NEED

corrugated cardboard
thin pencil
2 cotton reels
empty round cheese spread box, 11cm across
stiff cardboard
drinking straw
small screw with 2 nuts
thin card
black paint
stapler

- 1** Cut out three pieces of corrugated cardboard, each 20cm x 10cm, and glue them together to make a baseboard.



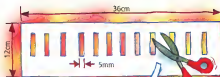
- 2** With the point of a compass, make two holes 12cm apart as shown. Find an old thin pencil that fits inside the cotton reels. Break two pieces of pencil about 5cm long and glue one into each hole.



- 3** Now glue a cotton reel right in the middle of the base of the cheese box and leave it to dry.



- 4** To make a handle, cut a short, stiff strip of card and make a hole at one end with the point of a compass. Put a short length of drinking straw over a screw, then fit the screw to the handle as shown. Tighten the nuts together, then glue the card on to the top of the other cotton reel.



- 5** Cut out a strip of thin card to the dimensions shown. This fits round the base of the cheese box. Mark out twelve 5mm-wide slots at equal distance apart. Do this as accurately as you can. Draw the slots, then cut them out carefully with a pair of sharp nail scissors.



- 6** Paint one side of the strip black. Let the paint dry, then overlap the ends by 1cm and staple them together. Fit the cylinder over the cheese box base.



- 7** Assemble your zoetrope as shown and link the two cotton reels with elastic bands. When you turn the handle, the cylinder should turn. If not, try elastic bands of different sizes.

- 8** Cut out one of the strips given free with this magazine, shape it into a circle and fasten together with a paper clip. Place the picture circle inside the cylinder so that it rests on the base of the cheese box.

- 9** Look through the slots and turn the handle. What do you see? Try turning the handle slower or faster, does this make any difference? Move the picture circle round slightly, either forwards or backwards. Does this make a difference?



Roller book

This form of animation is very simple but great fun because you never know quite what will happen until you see it.

1 Fold a strip of paper in half as shown. Draw a simple picture inside the back half in felt-tip pen. Copy the one here or invent your own (faces are good to start with).

2 Close the paper, hold it against a window and trace the picture on to the front with a pencil.

3 Make one or two small changes in felt-tip but keep most of it the same. For example, you might close the eyes, or open the mouth or stick out the tongue.

4 When you are happy with the changes, go over the pencil part that you want to keep in felt-tip and rub out the rest.

5 Now wrap the top part tightly round a thin pencil – so that you can see only the drawing underneath.

6 To operate your roller, stick a thin pencil into the roll and pull it back and forth very quickly. Try inventing more comic strips of your own.



Here are two more to try.



ISLANDS

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF ISLANDS ALL OVER THE WORLD. AND BECAUSE EACH ISLAND IS CUT OFF FROM ALL OTHER LAND, MANY HAVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS THAT ARE NOT FOUND ANYWHERE ELSE ON EARTH.



Oceanic islands, such as the South-East Asian islands, are the tips of underwater volcanoes and mountains.



Continental islands are part of a continent. They are surrounded when the sea rises or when the land that links them sinks.



Coral reefs form islands such as the Maldives. Sand piles up on top of a reef and rises above the waves.

When the sea cuts off part of a continent, making it into an island, or already has its own wildlife. When a new island rises out of the sea, it may be hundreds of years before it is populated.

The first arrivals might be nesting seabirds. Their droppings are rich with natural fertilisers. Seeds swept along by the waves, carried by the wind, or contained in the droppings of a bird or bat, can take root. They spread fast, free from the shade of other plants.

Eventually, there's enough plant cover to enable wind-blown, plant-eating insects to survive. Other insects, reptiles and small mammals, may arrive on floating trees or debris. If the island suits them, they will thrive and spread to all parts of the island.



A DIVING LIZARD
Marine iguanas live on the Galapagos islands. They dive into the water to eat seaweed.

YA WORLD APART
Lord Howe's Island in the South Pacific is home to wolf spiders, sea snails and a rare stick insect.



"Some of the world's strangest animals live on islands."

"If that means giant-sized bugs, then yes please!"

WEIRDOS RULE

On many islands the early arrivals change into new plants and animals. A finch-like bird that arrived in Hawaii millions of years ago developed into lots of different honeycreepers. Each has a specially shaped beak to deal with its favourite food, whether it's insects, nectar or seeds. In the Society Islands in the Pacific Ocean, one snail developed into over 100 different kinds. New Zealand has birds that cannot fly, such as the kōiwi and the takahē. They probably lost their flying skills because they didn't need them – there were no predators to fly away from.

ISLAND GIANTS

The giant tortoises of the Galapagos Islands may be 1.4m long and weigh 254kg.

SAFE AS ISLANDS

Seabirds, such as these gannets, often nest on islands where they are safe from predators.



◀ **GORGED AGAIN**
Komodo dragons often eat megameals and have to rest for hours afterwards.

▼ **LOST & FOUND**
The takahē was once thought to be extinct. Then it was rediscovered.

GIANTS AND MIDGETS

Once they are isolated on an island, some plants and animals become enormous, while others shrink.

For example, the British Virgin Islands are home to the world's tiniest lizard. From tip to tail it's only about the length of your little finger. It wouldn't even make a mouthful for the world's biggest lizard! That's the vicious 2m-long komodo dragons, which lives on the small island of Komodo in South-East Asia.



DANGER! MAN!

Island life, like life in any particular place, is held together in a delicately balanced web. Over time, those that survive fit into the web without destroying it.

The arrival of people can change an island paradise very quickly.

People bring farm animals, such as goats and sheep. These often eat the plants that the local wild animals depend on. Dogs and cats are introduced, too, and they eat the animals and their young. The island animals may be defenceless. They have never before needed to hide or protect themselves from such predators.

Even stowaways, who arrive on islands by accident, such as rats and caterpillars, can quickly run amok in paradise and endanger its wildlife.

A GROWING TIME

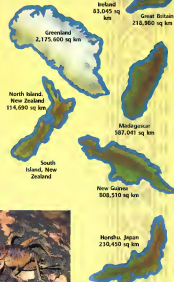
A coral island may take several thousand years to grow a thick forest in its centre.

MONSTER BUG

Wetae, from New Zealand, are flightless, mouse-sized insects. They defend themselves by kicking.



"The island is a small land with water round it."
"...and here are some big ones."



Australia floated off on its own about 40 million years ago. The continent was home to some unusual mammals – the marsupials – and they have survived there ever since.



The proboscis monkey is found only in Borneo, an island in South-East Asia. Its big floppy nose helps it to make a loud harking noise.

The 75cm-wide rubber crab lives in burrows on islands in Polynesia. It'll steal anything, even camping stoves, and it can climb trees.



PUZZLES

TERMITE TOWER

Can you find your way through this terrible tower maze starting from the entrance below? Can you? There are several odder termites blocking your way - their sharp jaws stop you passing down the passage!

CAN YOU FIND?

How many soldiers, workers, winged termites, baby larvae and eggs can you count in the tower?



Egg



Baby larva



Worker



Winged termite



Soldier

SPOT CHECK

Can you spot a king and queen in the terrible tower?



MORE PUZZLES

2 QUICK

TERMITE TUNNELS

Can you put the right link between the termites so the two words together make two new words?

For example:
BACK WARD ROBE

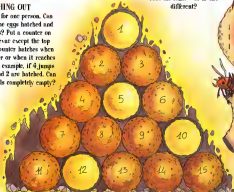
ODD ONE OUT

Are all the termites on the root the same - or is one different?

HATCHING OUT

This is a game for one person. Can you get all of the eggs hatched and out of the cells? Put a counter on each of the larvae except the top one. A larvae counter hatches when it is jumped over or when it reaches the top cell. For example, if 4 jumps over 2 both 4 and 2 are hatched. Can you leave the cells completely empty?

"Where would you find a termite with no legs?"
"Everywhere you left it!"



RAFIKI REMEMBERS THE SELFISH HARE

"It is not a good idea to try and get something for nothing. It may work to begin with, but not in the long run."

It was a time of drought. All the waterholes had dried up completely and the animals were very thirsty. "What are we going to do?" they cried.

"We shall have to dig ourselves a well," said Antelope. Everyone agreed to help with the digging.

However, when the time came, all the animals assembled except for Hare. They took it in turns to dig all day in the fierce heat of the sun, and then all night when it was a little cooler. At last, deep down in the bed of a dried-up river, they reached water.

"Thank goodness!" they said to each other. "Now we can drink!"

As the animals rested near their well, they heard a strange noise. It grew louder and louder until the animals became so frightened that they took flight and returned to their homes as fast as they could.

In fact it was Hare. He was coming to collect water. As he walked along, he shouted into his water pot which distorted the sounds, making them loud and frightening.

By the time Hare reached the well, there was no-one there. He filled his water pot, then had a good long bath to get rid of any dust. When he left, the water was dirty.

The next day the animals came running to the well to drink water - but, of course, they found it muddy.

"Oh, no! Who has done this?" screamed Monkey.

"We must catch him," said Zebra. "And I have an idea!"



FREE CARTOON STRIPS

Cut out each of the three strips, including the 14mm overlap at the end. Now turn to Zazu's Make and Do pages to find out how to use your free gift.

